

MOROZOV, M.M. Kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Developing the technology of power capacitor construction. Vest.
elektro prom. 28 no.1:49-56 Ja '57. (MIHA 10:4)

1. Kondensatornyy zavod Ministerstvo elektrotehnicheskoy promyshlen-
nosti.
(Condensers (Electricity))

94-1-1/24

11'00'02'00' 11.11.
AUTHOR: Morozov, M.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences.

TITLE: Capacitors for Series and Series-parallel Connection
(Kondensatory dlya skhem posledovatel'nogo i parallel'nogo
posledovatel'nogo soyedineniya)

PERIODICAL: Promyshlennaya Energetika, 1958, . 12 no.1.
pp. 1 - 4 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Individual capacitors can be built for voltages of up to only 1 kV; therefore, for operating voltages of 3, 6 and 10 kV, it is necessary to use series-parallel banks. Capacitor installations are most easily protected when the capacitors contain only paralleled units with internal fuses. It is thus of considerable interest to use for power-factor improvement high-voltage capacitors, type KPM 0.6-50-1, as developed for the series compensation of the 400 kV Kuybyshev-Moscow transmission line. In the notation used for this and other capacitors in the article, the first figure, 0.6 kV, refers to the operating voltage of the capacitor, the second, 50 kVAR to the capacitance and the last to the number of phases. The capacitors, as exemplified in Fig.1, are hermetically sealed and the oil in them is at a pressure slightly above atmospheric at the lowest permissible ambient temperature. Expansion is taken up by the elasticity of the case. The capacitor is designed for

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long-term operation at ambient air temperatures from - 40 to + 35 °C. The dielectric thickness is 30 μ ; dimensions and weights are given. With these units, the minimum capacitance of high-voltage installations is rather large and can be increased only in quite large steps. Thus, with an operating voltage of 10.5 kV, the least capacitance is 1 500 kVAR. The use of this type of capacitor offers great advantages; they can be installed outdoors, no external fuses are required and the operating temperature range is wide.

The capacitor works has recently developed a new range of capacitors, illustrated in Fig.2. Separate versions will be produced for indoor and outdoor installations, hermetically sealed and with metallised porcelain insulators. Technical data relating to these capacitors are tabulated. They are known as type KMA, and, unlike capacitors type KΠM, the class of insulation corresponds to the rated voltage. Therefore, in a high-voltage installation, they must be insulated from earth. The unit sizes are much smaller than those of type KΠM; the first size gives up to 12 kVAR in a bank and the second 22 kVAR.

The protection of capacitor banks against short-circuit currents is usually based on using the voltage of asymmetry

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between the neutral point and earth resulting from disturbances of normal operation. A possible protective circuit when the bank is divided into two symmetrical parts is given in Fig.3. There are advantages in building up outdoor power-factor correction installations from units, type KFM 0.6-50-1. Although the capacitors themselves are somewhat more expensive, as will be seen from Table 2, no assembly work is required and they are very reliable as compared with ordinary capacitors. Similar advantages apply to capacitors type KMA.

There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 4 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Capacitor Works (Kondensatornyy zavod)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
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SOV/110-59-6-1/24

AUTHOR: Morozov, M.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Production of Power Capacitors and Tasks for
1959-1965 (Proizvodstvo silovykh kondensatorov i
zadachi na 1959-1965 gg)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti, 1959, Nr 6, pp 1-7 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Until quite recently the main application of capacitors was for power-factor correction but now there are all sorts of new uses for them. For example, in 1958 compensation by means of series capacitors compensation was applied to the 400-kV Kuibyshev-Moscow transmission line. The capacitor installation was rated at 500000 kVA and it is the largest in the world. The capacitors were type KPM 0.6-50-1 of 50 kVAR, an example of which is shown in Fig 1. The work on controlled thermo-nuclear reactions that gained a Lenin Premium in 1958 made use of the recently-developed power impulse capacitors of various types, examples of which are shown in Fig 2 and 3. It no longer suffices to classify capacitors as being intended for a.c. or d.c. and it is proposed to classify them as follows:

Card 1/5 1) industrial power-factor correction type KM;

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The Production of Power Capacitors and Tasks for 1959-1965

- 2) electric furnace capacitors type EMB for frequencies up to 10 kc/s;
 - 3) power-frequency series-compensation capacitors type KPM;
 - 4) impulse capacitors type IM;
 - 5) electric traction filter capacitors type FMT;
 - 6) damping and equalising capacitors types VM and VMF;
 - 7) communications and high-frequency protection capacitors and also capacitors for tapping power from high-voltage transmission lines, types SMR and OMR.
- Power-factor-correction capacitors are the most widely used type and by 1965 about 30 million kVAR of them will be required together with many other types of power capacitors. The main efforts of capacitor manufacturers should be directed to considerably increasing the output without capital expenditure on new construction. This can be achieved by improving capacitor design and cutting production time. Paper will remain the most important material in capacitor construction and strenuous efforts should be made to improve it. Mineral oil will also

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continue to be widely used as an impregnant and its properties should be improved. In 1958, the chemical industry commenced to deliver Sovol, a chlorinated diphenyl. The usual advantages and disadvantages of this dielectric are discussed. In 1958, improvements in manufacture led to the introduction of low-voltage power-factor-correction capacitors with dielectric of reduced thickness. Their physical size has been reduced to $1.5 \text{ dm}^3/\text{kVAR}$ as against the former value of $2.44 \text{ dm}^3/\text{kVAR}$. A great deal can be done to reduce capacitor drying and impregnation times. The output of two Soviet power-capacitor factories exceeds the combined capacitor output of West Germany, France, England, Sweden, Switzerland and Italy. With production on such a scale, mechanisation and automation become most important. The following improvements in production methods were introduced in 1958: capacitors were dried by infra-red on a conveyor after painting; large capacitor containers were made by deep-drawing; high-frequency methods were introduced to solder the insulators to the containers and welding procedures were developed for

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sealing the containers. As a result of the various improvements a new series of power-factor-correction capacitors has been developed; their main technical characteristics and dimensions are given in Table 1 and a photograph in Fig 4. For comparison Table 2 presents comparable data for capacitors manufactured by leading foreign firms. Data about certain impulse capacitors are given in Table 3. It will be noticed that Soviet power-factor-correction capacitors had the best characteristics of oil/paper capacitors. It will be seen from Table 3 that the characteristics of capacitor type IM 100-0.1 are considerably better than those of IM 100-0.02. This is because they have a rectangular container of vinylplast instead of a cylindrical bakelite container, whereby better use can be made of the space and there is no need for metal lids. Capacitor type INS-6-200, also mentioned in the Table, is impregnated with Sovol containing alphanitronaphthalene, which increases the permittivity to a value greater than 7. It also uses the very high working stress of 80 kV/mm.

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The Production of Power Capacitors and Tasks for 1959-1965

Problems requiring solution include: the production of paper capacitors with reduced dielectric loss; the supply of non-polar and polar dielectric films in rolls; the development of various new types of Sovol; the organisation of production of metallised porcelain and glass insulators with terminal inserts; the use of large rectangular plastic casings for capacitors-and other general problems. There are 4 figures, 3 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

Card 5/5

Subject : USSR/Electricity AID P - 3005
Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 20/28
Author : Morozov, M. N., Eng.
Title : Small size photostating apparatus
Periodical : Energetik, 6, 30-31, Je 1955
Abstract : The author describes a small scale blueprinting and photostating apparatus, weighing 20 kg and using 150 w. Two diagrams.
Institution : None
Submitted : No date

MOROZOV, M. N.

PA 48/49T78

USSR/Mining
Coal

Apr 49

"Sinking Caissons by Drilling," M. N.
Morozov, 5 pp

"Ugol," No 4

Use of drilling in building of caissons is a relatively new technique in Soviet mining technology. Method has proved particularly effective in regions where the geologic formation is varied and contains strata of shifting sands and gravel. Describes reamers used to widen shaft to a diameter of 6.3 meters. Photograph shows a 3-meter-radius reamer. Briefly

USSR/Mining (Contd)

Apr 49

describes operation, from initial drilling to pouring of concrete for the top cager.

48/49T78

MORCZOV, V. F.

Coal Mines and Mining

Strengthening mine shafts sunk under complicated hydrogeological conditions with tubings. Ugol' 27 no. 5 (1992)

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 19~~93~~⁹² Uncl.

AID P - 4025

Subject : USSR/Power

Card 1/1 Pub. 26 - 14/31

Author : Morozov, M. N., Eng.

Title : Power trench digger.

Periodical : Elek. sta., 11, 43-44, N 1955

Abstract : The author reports on the power-driven trench-digger that he designed and tested. Data on this machine are given in detail. Two photos.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

Litvin, A.Z., inzh.; MOROV, M.N., inzh.; FEDYKIN, V.A., kand. tehn. nauk

Reviews and bibliography. Shakh. stroi. & no.6:32 Je. 1951.
(MFA 18)

SHCHUKAREV, S.A.; MOROZOV, M.P.; KAN KHO-YN

The strontium - antimony system and the heats of formation of
strontium - antimony compounds. Zhur. ob. khim. 27 no.7:1737-1740
Jl '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Strontium compounds) (Antimony compounds)
(Systems (Chemistry))

MOROZOV, M.P.; ATRUSHKEVICH, L.G.; GUTOROV, V.G.; KONDRAKHOV, A.N.;
MOROZOV, K.S.; NIKITENKO, I.S.; TATARENKO, V.A.; USHAKOV, P.N.;
ZHILYAYEV, A.V., otv.red.; VOLKOVA, V.A., red.izd-va;
IL'INSKAYA, G.M., tekhn.red.

[Regulations for the construction and safe operation of steam
boilers and air tanks in industrial locomotives] Pravila
ustroistva i bezopasnoi ekspluatatsii parovykh kotlov i voz-
dushnykh rezervuarov parovozov promyshlennykh predpriiatii.
Obiazatel'ny dlis vsekh ministerstv, vedomstv i sovnarkhozov.
Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1958. 25 p. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Komitet po nadzoru za bezopasnym
vedeniyem rabot v promyshlennosti i gornomu nadzoru.
(Locomotives)

MOROZOV, M.P., inzh.

Safe operation of units subject to boiler inspection.
Bezop.truda v prom. 4 no.7:1-4 J1 '60.
(MIBA 13:8)

1. Komitet Gosgortekhnadzora RSFSR.
(Boilers—Safety measures)
(Pressure vessels—Safety measures)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.—Safety measures)

MOROZOV, M.P., inzh.

Preventing accidents involving steam boilers. Bezop. truda v prom.
4 no.12:18-20 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Boilers—Safety measures)

MOROZOV, M.P.; TOLMACHEVA, L.I.

New wage-scale qualification handbook for enterprises of the alcohol,
and liqueur and vodka industry. Spirt. prom. 25 no.7:48 '59.
(MIRA 13:2)
(Liquor industry)

MOROZOV, M.P.

Production of a ferment compound at the Staraya Russa juice
extraction plant. Spirt.prom. 26 no.3:41-43 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Staraya Russa--Fermentation--Equipment and supplies)

MOROZOV, M.P.; MITROFANOV, Z.A.

Production costs of ferment preparations. Spirt.proz.27
no.4:28-30 '61. (MIRA 14:6;
(Enzymes)
(Fermentation--Costs)

MOBOZOV, M.V.; KAMENITSER, S.Ye., professor , retsenzent.

[Organization and planning in enterprises of the fishing industry] Organizatsiya i planirovanie predpriatii rybnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Fishchepromisdat, 1953. 283 p.
(Fisheries) (MLRA 7:7)

MOROZOV, Mikhail Vasil'yevich; KAMENITSER, S.Ye., spetsaredaktor; AKIMOVA,
L.D., red.; MUSTAFIN, A.M., tekhn.red.

[Organization and planning in enterprises of the fish industry]
Organizatsiya i planirovaniye predpriatii rybnoi promyshlennosti.
Moskva, Fishchepromizdat, 1957. 422 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Fisheries)

MOROZOV, Mikhail Vasil'yevich; KAMENITSER, S.Ye., doktor ekon.nauk.
spetsred.; MOROZOVA, I.I., red.; SOKOLOVA, I.A., tekhn.red.

[Economics, organization, and production planning in the fish
industry] Ekonomika, organizatsiya i planirovanie proizvodstva
v rybnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1960.
237 p. (MIRA 14:3)

(Fisheries)

BILLIK, Abram Markovich; POZIN, Mark Markovich, kand. ekon. nauk; LOVIKOV, Petr Fedorovich; KAMENITSER, S.Ia., prof., doktor ekon. nauk, retsenzent; MOLOZOV, M.V., kand. ekon. nauk, retsenzent; MESHKOV, Yu.K., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; MASLOVA, Ye.F., red.; BRODSKIY, M.F., tekhn. red.

[Organization and planning in refrigeration enterprises] Organizatsiia i planirovanie kholodil'nykh predpriatii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo torg. lit-ry, 1961. 276 p. (MIRA 14:10)
(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)

ACCESSION NR: AT4031126

S/2648/63/000/010/0194/019b

AUTHOR: Morozov, M. V.; Romanov, N. N.

TITLE: The growth of well-developed cumulus clouds

SOURCE: Tashkent. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut. Trudy*, no. 10(25), 1963. Voprosy* aviatzionnoy meteorologii (Problems in aviation meteorology), 194-196

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, aviation meteorology, cloud, cumulus cloud, cloud physics, atmospheric condensation

ABSTRACT: It usually is assumed that the upward development of cumulus cumulonimbus clouds occurs smoothly and continuously, without significant disruptions, but such a concept is based on ground observations. Discontinuous development at the top of the cloud can be observed when the cloud is viewed horizontally from an aircraft at the height of the cloud top. It can be noted that a light hazy shroud appears at certain times at a small distance above the compact cloud mass. It has the same configuration as the cloud top. The gap between the shroud and the cloud top is some tens of meters to 200-300 meters and this space remains completely clear for 1-2 seconds. The gap then is filled in

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ACCESSION NR: AT4031126

solidly and the shroud becomes denser. A new shroud appears several seconds later and the same process is repeated. The process is shown schematically in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. During the lifetime of the cloud the process is repeated several tens of times. The phenomenon has been observed independently by different observers, mostly in mountainous country but also over plains. The phenomenon apparently can be attributed to nonuniform vertical condensation of moisture over cloud tops; the described effects apparently are manifested best during strong convection and when there are strong winds above the cloud tops. It is not clear why the condensation occurs at some distance above the cloud top, not immediately at the cloud boundary. It is emphasized that this phenomenon should not be confused with the cloud variety Cumulus congestus pileus. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut, Tashkent (Central Asian Hydrometeorological Scientific Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 10Apr64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

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ACCESSION NR: AT4031126

ENCLOSURE: 01

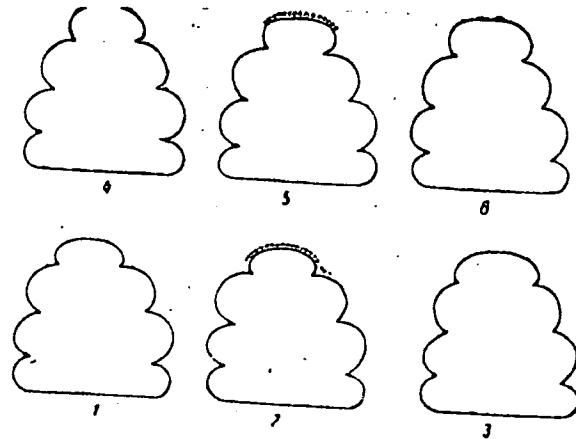


Fig. 1. Discontinuous growth of the upper boundary of a well-developed cumulus cloud. The figures denote successive stages in growth of the upper part of the cloud.

Card 3/3

AFANAS'YEV, I.N.; MOROZOV, E.V.; TETEL'BAUM, A., red.

[Diagnostics and specialization in the maintenance and repair of motor vehicles; from the work practice of automotive transportation units of the Latvian S.S.R.]
Diagnostika i spetsializatsija v tekhnicheskem obsluzhivani i remonte avtomobilei; iz opyta raboty avtokhoziaistv Latviiskoi SSR. Riga, Latviiskoe gos. izd., 1964. 118 p.
(MIRA 18:4)

MOROZOV, Mikhail Vasil'yevich; BULSKOV, V.Ye., retsenzent;
BRONSHTEYN, L.B., retsenzent; KUZ'INA, V.S., red.

[Organization and planning of production in fishing
industry enterprises] Organizatsiya i planirovaniye pro-
izvodstva na predpriyatiakh rybnoi promyshlennosti.
2. izd. perer. i dop. Moskva. Fishchevaiia promyshlen-
nost', 1965. 442 p. (MIRA 19-1)

MOROZOV, Mikhail Yakovlevich; SOKOLOV, Leonid Ivanovich; TESHCHUK, A.Ye.,
redaktor; NELETIEV, A.S., redaktor izdatel'stva; TIKHONOVA, Ye.A.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Repair of ship equipment] Remont sudovykh ustroistv. Moskva, Izd-vo
"Morskoy transport," 1957. 211 p. (MLRA 10:9)
(Ships--Maintenance and repair)

MOROZOV, Mikhail Yakovlevich; SOKOLOV, Leonid Ivanovich; REUT, N.I.,
red.; KHLPOPOVA, L.K., tekhn. red.

[Analysis of damage to marine engine crankshafts and methods
to correct them] Analiz povrezhdenii kolenchatykh valov sudo-
vykh dvigatelei i metody ikh ispravlenii. Moskva, Izd-vo
"Morskoi transport," 1962. 68 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Marine engines) (Crankshafts)

MEGRAEV, Grayr Artem'yevich; MOROZOV, Mikhail Yakovlevich; SOKOLOV,
Leonid Ivanovich; BELYAKIN, Oleg Konstantinovich; KEPKE, L.M.,
red.; FEDOROV, V.P., red. izd-va; LAVRENOVA, N.B., tekhn. red.

[Technology of ship repairs] Tekhnologija sudoremonta. Moskva,
Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1962. 440 p. (MIRA 15:5)
(Ships--Maintenance and repairs)

MOROZOV, M.Ye. ; TKACHENKO, G.K.

Indications for surgery in pulmonary tuberculosis. Trudy Inst. klin.
i ekspl. khir. AH Kazakh. SSR 4:84-86 '58. (MIRA 12:4)
(TUBERCULOSIS) (LUNGS--SURGERY)

MOROZOV, M.Ye.; AKINYAN, M.M.

Treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis with artificial pneumo-thorax and pneumoperitoneum in combination with antibacterial preparations. Zdrav. Kazakh. 22 no.9:21-25 '62.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz kafedry tuberkuleza (zav. - prof. V.I. Zyuzin)
Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

MOROZOV, M. Ye.

ANTONOV, I.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; ANTOSHIN, Ye.V., inzh.; ASINOVSKAYA, G.A.,
inzh.; VASIL'IEV, K.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; GUZOV, S.G., inzh.; DEYKUN,
V.K., inzh.; ZAITSEVA, V.P., inzh.; KAZHEKOV, P.P., inzh.; KARAN,
Yu.B., inzh.; KOLTUNOV, P.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOROVIN, A.I., inzh.;
KRZHECHKOVSKIY, A.K., inzh.; KUZNETSOVA, Ye.I., inzh.; MATVEYEV, N.N.,
tekhnik; MOROZOV, M.Ye., inzh.; NEKRASOV, Yu.I., inzh.; NECHAYEV,
V.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; MINBURG, A.X., kand.tekhn.nauk; SPEKTOR, O.Sh.,
inzh.; STRIZHEVSKIY, I.I., kand.khim.nauk; TESMENITSKIY, D.I., inzh.;
KHROMOVA, TS.S., inzh.; TSEUNEL', A.X., Inzh.; SHASHKOV, A.N., kand.
tekhn.nauk, dots.; SHELECHNIK, M.M., inzh.; SHUKHMAN, D.Ya., inzh.;
EDEL'SON, A.M., inzh.; VOLODIN, V.A., red.; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn.red.

[Machines and apparatuses designed by the All-Union Institute of
Autogenous Working of Metals] Mashiny i apparty konstruktsii
VNIIAvtogen. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroitel'noi
lit-ry, 1957. 173 p. (Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut avtogennoi obrabotki metallov, no.9)
(Gas welding and cutting--Equipment and supplies)

MOROZOV, M.Ye., inzh.

Mechanism of the effect of compressed air on metal atomization
in a gas metallizing apparatus. Trudy VNIIAvtogen no.6:102-109
'60. (MIRA 13:8)

(Metal spraying)

MOROZOV, M.Ye., inzh.

Investigating and developing methods of calculating sprayer
heads for gas metallizing equipment. Trudy VNILAvtogen
no.7:187-206 '60. (MIRA 13:?)
(Metal spraying—Equipment and supplies)

MOROZOV, M. YE., CAND TECH SCI, "DEVELOPMENT OF WAYS FOR
INCREASING THE PRODUCTIVE ^{1/2} CAPACITY OF THE PROCESS OF PUL-
VERIZATION OF METALS IN A GAS FLAME." MOSCOW, 1961. (INST
OF METALLURGY IMENI A. A. BAYKOV). (KL-DV, 11-61, 221).

-166-

S/193/63/000/003/003/003
A004/A101

AUTHORS: Morozov, M. Ye., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Klyuyeva, K. D.

TITLE: Type MGP-3 (MIP-3) spray gun for the application of high-melting coatings

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomiceskoy informatsii, no.3, 1963, 24 - 26

TEXT: The Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtogennoy obrabotki metallov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Oxyacetylene Welding and Cutting of Metals) (VNIIAvtogen) has developed the MGP-3 spray gun for the application of high-melting coatings, which is to replace the MGP-1 model. The new MGP-3 spray gun uses for these coatings specially manufactured ceramic rods (aluminum oxide, zirconium dioxide), wires (molybdenum, nichrome) or flexible cored strings produced from a mixture of fine-grained material to be sprayed on (~ 75%) and a thermoplastic binder (~ 25%). The spray guns operates on an oxy-acetylene gas mixture which makes it possible to apply coatings of materials having a melting point of up to 2,800°C. The following technical data are given: capacity, g/hour; coatings of Al-oxide - 200-250, zirconium dioxide - 150-170,

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S/193/63/000/003/003/003
A004/A101

Type МГП -3 (MOP-3) spray gun for the...

molybdenum - approx. 1,400; rotation speed of the pneumatic rotation motor - up to 12,000 rpm; feed rate mm/min - from 90 to 850; diameter of blanks of material to be sprayed on: rods - 3 ± 0.1 , flexible strings - 3 ± 0.1 , wires - 3; operating gas pressure, kg/cm²; acetylene - 1.0-1.1, oxygen - 3-4, air - 3-4; gas consumption, l/hour: acetylene - 1,800-2,300, oxygen - 1,100-1,250; air consumption, m³/min - 0.5-0.6; total weight of spray gun (without hoses), kg - 1.8. There is 1 figure.

Card 2/2

MCR 144, M-70, re: 100-100000, R-100, 100-100000.

Investigating the possible anti-Soviet sympathies of agents of the
Central Intelligence Agency, the Soviet Union, and the Chinese People's Republic of China.
TMI-100000, 100-100000. (MRA 17-10)

VASIL'YEV, K.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; MOROZOV, M.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk.
SEGALOVA, O.I., inzh.

Heat exchange in water-cooled nozzles. Trudy VNIIAvtogen
no.11;110-116 '64. (MIRA 18-3)

MOROZOV, M.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk, PEREYAT'KO, I.I., inzh., - vuzovskiy inzh.

Maximum limit of the increase in the output of electrometallization equipment. Trudy VNIIAvtogen no.11.117-130 '64.
(VTPR 18.2)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135220009-8

Approved for Release on 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135220009-8"

MOROZOV, N. A.

Morozof, N. A. - "Development of plant housing construction in the USSR," Trudy Lesotekhn. akad. im. Kirova, No 65, 1949, p. 25-32

SO: U-5240, 17, Dec. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 25, 1949).

MOROZOV, N.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Automatic production lines for woodworking. Der. i lesokhim.prom. 2 no.11:
3-5 N '53. (MLRA 6:11)
(Woodworking machinery)

MOROZOV, N.A.

[Over-all automation in woodworking] Kompleksnaya avtomatizatsiya
tekhnologicheskikh protsessov v derevoobrabotke. Moskva, Gosles-
humizdat, 1954. 103 p. (MIRA 8:3)
(Woodworking machinery)

MOROZOV, N.A., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; OSADCHIYEV, V.G.,
~~kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent;~~ BASKAKOV, Ye.D., inzhener,
retsenzent.

[Special products of the wood working industries] Spetsial'nye
derevoobrabatyvalushchie proizvodstva. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1954.
356 p. [Microfilm]
(Woodworking industries)

MOROZOV, N.A.

MOROZOV, N.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KALITEYEVSKIY, R.Ye., inzhener;
KORSHUNOV, A.N., inzhener.

Automatic machine for sharpening wood cutters. Der. i lesokhim.prom.
3 no.3:8-10 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:3)

1. Leningradskaya ordena Lenina lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya im.
S.M.Kirova. (Woodworking machinery)

MOROZOV, M.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Turret lathe for working wooden parts. Der. 1 lesokhim.prom.3
no.11:8-9 N '54. (MLRA 7:12)

1. MIIDREVMASH.
(Lathes)

MOROZOV, N.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Ways of developing the automatization of technological processes
in woodworking. Dor.prom. 4 no.10:15-17 O '55. (MLBA 9:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut derevoobrabatyvayushchego
mashinostroyeniya.
(Woodworking machinery) (Automatic control)

AID P - 4844

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 103 - 4/26

Author : Morozov, N. A.

Title : Automation of woodworking processes

Periodical : Stan. i instr.,¹⁷ 2, 14-16, F 1956

Abstract : With a few generalizations on automation in various industries, the author describes briefly two automatic installations in the woodworking industry: one for making parquetry, designed and put into operation by the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute for Mechanical Processing of Wood, and the other, which is semi-automatic, for ski manufacturing, designed by the Scientific Research Institute for the Design of Woodworking Machinery (NIIDrevmash). Three photos.

Institution : As above

Submitted : No date

MOROZOV, Nikolay Aleksandrovich; BLINDER, Ye.N., red.; TSIRUL'NITSKIY, N.P..
tekhn. red.

[Automatization of control operations in woodworking] Avtomatizatsiya
kontrol'nykh operatsii v derevoobrabotke. Maskva, Vses. koop. izd-vo,
(MIRA 11:1)
1957.

(Woodwork)

(Automatic control)

MOROZOV, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

The automatization of the sawing and processing of lumber. Mekh.
(MIRA 10:11)
trud.rab. 11 no.7:28-32 Jl '57.
(Sawmills) (Automatic control)

MOROZOV, Nikolay Aleksandrovich.; BAMM, A.I., inzh., retsenzent.; KALITEYEVSKIY,
R.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; MONASTYRSKAYA, A.M., red. izd-va.;
GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.; SOKOLOVA, T.P., tekhn. red.

[Automatic control of woodworking processes] Avtomatizatsiya
derevoobrabotki. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit.
lit-ry, 1958. 242 p. (MIRA 11:12)

(Woodwork)
(Automatic control)

170 KOD 2-V 16 11

118-54-2/18

AUTHOR: Morozov, N.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Automation in the Drying Shops of Woodworking Enterprises
(Avtomatizatsiya v sushil'nykh tsekhakh derevoobrabatyvayushchikh predpriyatiy)

PERIODICAL: Mekhanizatsiya Trudoyemkikh i Tyashelykh Rabot 1958, Nr 5
pp 6-9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The trans-loading and delivery of boards to the drying room and the control of the drying process is a labor consuming work in the woodworking enterprises. This work can be mechanized and automated. The author describes and illustrates how a US firm has organized this work by a conveyor system in an exemplary manner. The Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut derevoobrabatyvayushchego mashinostroyeniya (NIIDrevmash) (Scientific-Research Institute of the woodworking machine construction) has designed machines which can be used for the same purpose. A detailed description of such a device is given by the author. NIIDrevmash has also developed an automated device to handle the dried timber.

Card 1/2

118-001-018

Automation in the Drying Shops of Woodworking Enterprises

The automatic rejection of too-moist timber is based on an indicator which uses a directed flux of electromagnetic waves of centimeter-range. The operation of the indicator is based on the absorbing of the waves by the material. There are 6 drawings.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Wood-Drying 2. Wood-Processing 3. Electromagnetic waves-
Applications

MOROZOV, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZALKIND, I.S., inzh. LIFSHITS, N.M.

For progressive technology in lumber sawing. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 32
no.12:26-30 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Nachal'nik lesnogo otdela Upravleniya material'no-tehnicheskogo
snabzheniya Glavmosstroya (for Lifshits).
(Moscow--Sawmills)

MOROZOV, N., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.

Minor automation in woodworking. Prom.koop. 13 no.3:8-9 Mr '59.
(MIRA 12:4)

1. Vysshaya shkola promkooperatsii.
(Woodworking industries)

MOROZOV, N.

Mechanical installation for waste transportation. Poz.delo 6
no.1:8 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Pomoshchnik instruktor po profilaktike, Yaroslavskaya oblast'.
(Wood-using industries--Fires and fire prevention)

KOBLIKOV A. G., kand.tekhn.nauk; MOROZOV, N. A., kand.tekhn.nauk;
MATSKEVICH, T. S., inzh.

Box panel components made from wood particles. Der.prom. 9 no.10:7-
(MIRA 13:10)
8 0 '60.

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fanery i mebeli.
(Wood, Compressed)

MOROZOV, Nikolay Aleksandrovich; GOLUBEVA, T.M., inzh., red.; FREGER,
D.P., red. izd-va; GVIERTS, V.L., tekhn. red.

[New methods of log cutoff sawing] Novye metody raskroia pilo-
vochrykh breven. Leningrad, 1961. 14 p. (Leningradskii Dom
nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opyтом. Ser.
Derevoobrabatyvaiushchaia promyshlennost', no.8) (MIRA 14:12)
(Sawmills)

MOROZOV, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Need for the reorganization of the PLB semiautomatic production
line. Der.prom. 10 no.2:3-4 F '61. (MIRA 14:3,
(Assembly-line methods) (Woodworking machinery)

MOROZOV, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Works of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Plywood and
Furniture in the field of furniture manufacture. Der.prom. 10 no.5:
7-8 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fanery i mebeli.
(Furniture industry)

ARSENYEV, K.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; MOROZOV, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Experimental manufacture of pressed chair frames. Der. prom.
10 no.8:19-21 Ag '61. (МИА 14:8)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fanery
i mebeli.
(Chairs)

ARSEN'YEV, K.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; MOROZOV, N.A.

Automatic four-plunger press for gluing parts of glued-bent
furniture. Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 15 no.8:20-24 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Furniture) (Power presses)

MOROZOV, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; ARSEN'YEV, K.K., kand. tekhn.nauk;
POPOV, N.V., red.; SHENDAREVA, L.V., tekhn. red.; MILIKESOVA,
I.F., tekhn. red.

[Manufacture of bent and glued blocks for furniture parts]
Izgotovlenie gnutokleenykh blokov dlja detalei mebeli. Moskva,
Tsentr. in-t tekhn. informatsii i ekon. issl. po lesnoi, bu-
mazhnoi i derevoobrabatyvaiushchhei promyshl., 1962. 34 p.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Woodwork)

MOROZOV, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; USHERENKO, Z.I., inzh.; CHAYKOVSKIY, I.Ye.,
inzh.

Semiautomatic line for machining bent and glued parts in the
manufacture of furniture. Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 16 no.3:10-14
Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Furniture industry)

MOROZOV, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; VOSKRESEN'SKIY, V.Ye., inzh.

Over-all mechanization of lay-out lines in woodworking.
Mekh. i avtom proizv. 18 no.4:24-27 Ap'64. MIREA L. S.

VLASOVA, K.N.; MOROV, N.A.; DOBROKHOTOVA, M.K.; NOSOVA, L.A.;
IVANOVA, G.P.

Finely dispersed polyamides and antifriction coatings made from
same. Plast.massy no.1:14-16 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

MOROZOV, Nikolay Aleksandrovich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk,
MOROZOV, Aleksandr Nikolayevich, inzh.; SABEV, V.I.,
red.

[Automation of loading and unloading operations for wood-
working machines and machine lines] Avtomatizatsiya zagru-
zochno-razgruzochnykh operatsii na derevoobrabatyvaiushchikh
stankakh i stanochnykh liniakh. Moskva, Lesnaya promyshlen-
nost', 1965, 120 p.
(# IMA 18:2)

MOLOZOV, Nikolay Aleksandrovich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk;
KHABAROV, L.N., retsenzert; OSADCHIY: V, V.G., kand.
tekhn. nauk, retsenzert; MEDVEDEVA, Ye.T., red.

[Technology of wood processing] Tekhnologija obrabotki
drevesiny. Moskva, Lesnaja promyshlennost', 1965. 333 p.
(Nika 18:4)

1. Trubchevskiy lesotekhnicheskiy tekhnikum (for Khabarov).
2. Moskovskiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut (for Osadchiyev).

MOROZOV, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; VOSKRESENSKIY, V.Ye., inzh.;
SHUSTAREV, Yu.N., inzh.

Formation of packets by means of flexible strings. Mekh. i
avtom. proizv. 19 no.4:27-29 Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

MOROZOV, Nikolay Aleksandrovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; KRYUCHKOV,
A.M., red.

[Automation of the conveying operations between machines
in woodworking enterprises] Avtomatizatsiya mezhstanoch-
nogo transporta na derevoobrabatyvaiushchikh predpriyatiakh.
Leningrad, 1965. 36 p. (MIRA 18:7)

MOROZOV, Nikolay Aleksandrovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; SHCHEDRO,
David Abramovich, inzh.; MEDVEDEVA, Ye.T., red.

[Manufacture of one-piece compressed furniture with
simultaneous finishing] Izgotovlenie tsel'nopressovannoi
mebeli s odnovremennoi otdelkoj. Moskva, Lesnaia pro-
myshlennost', 1965. 158 p. (MIRA 18:8)

MOROZOV, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; USHIRENKO, Z.I., inzh.; CHAYKOVSKIY,
I.Ye., inzn.

New machines for manufacturing bent and glued furniture parts.
Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 18 no.1:18-23 Ja '64.
(XIRA 17:2)

Aviation, R.R., and T-33A, 1st year flight test pilot. USSR:
Leningrad, L.R., 1961; 1962, 1963, 1964.

(Reusing of furnished photo) Pilot who has been under
mobil'nykh detaley i materialov i apogoly. I. L. L. L.
Centr. nauchno-tekhnicheskikh i tekhnicheskikh issledovanii po letnii, tekhnicheskoi, tekhnicheskoi
tyvayushchim peryedelivaniyam, 1962-1963.

i. Centra 'mp' in 1962-1963, the first pilot to fly
mobil'nykh.

MOROZOV, N.A.; RUBERT, V.P.

Use of vat residues in the production of lubricant grease. Nef-
teper. i neftakhim. no.422-24 *63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Rizhskiy neftemaslozavod.

IVANOV, I.V.; MOROZOV, N.A.

Nonlinear properties of ferrocermamics in strong ultrahigh
frequency fields. Fiz. tver. tela 7 no. 12:3627-3630 D 165
(MIRA 1981)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova

KITAYEV, B.I., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOKAREV, N.I.,
dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZAUSTROVSKIY, F.P., dotsent,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZAMOTAYEV, S.P., inzhener;
CHIKIL'DIN, A.A., inzhener; MOROZOV, I.A., inzhener; LEVIN, L.I.,
inzhener.

Prolonging the life and improving the performance of Martin
furnace regenerators. Trudy Ural.politekh.inst. no.53:42-55 '55.
(MLR 9:5)

(Open-hearth furnaces)

ISAYEV, Aleksey Il'ich, doktor tekhn. nauk; MOROZOV, Nikolay
Aleksandrovich, inzh.; MEDVEDEVA, Ye.T., kand. tekhn. nauk,
ved. red.; TOLMACHEV, V.B., inzh., red.; PONOMAREV, V.A.,
tekhn. red.

[Effect of methods and conditions of metal finishing on the
operational properties of gas-turbine blade alloys] Vliianie
metoda i rezhima chistovoi obrabotki na ekspluatatsionnye
kachestva gazoturbinnikh lopatochnykh splavov. Moskva, Fi-
lial Vses. in-ta nauchn. i tekhn. informatsii, 1958. 20 p.
(Perevodoi nauchno-tehnicheskii i proizvodstvennyi opyt.
Tema 10. No.M-58-127/21) (MIRA 16:3)

(Heat-resistant alloys--Testing)
(Metals--Finishing) (Gas turbines--Blades)

8(6)

SOV/143-59-11-17/19

AUTHOR: Morozov, N.A., Engineer

TITLE: On the Criterion of the Nonuniformity Degree of
Temperature Distribution

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Energetika,
1959, Nr 11, pp 127-132 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a summary of calculations by which the author tries to find new methods for obtaining a criterion of the nonuniformity degree of temperature distribution not only during the state of regular process, but also during the entire period of the process. In the latter case, the calculations will yield mean-integral values of the criterion. G.M. Kondrat'yev [Ref 1] is mentioned as having established somewhat different values for the criterion. There

Card 1/2

SOV/143-59-11-17/19

On the Criterion of the Nonuniformity Degree of Temperature
Distribution

are 2 graphs and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya (Central Scientific
Research Institute of Technology and Machine Building) ✓

SUBMITTED: July 6, 1959

Card 2/2

PAGE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

Sov/ASOL

Moscow. "Central'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mehanostroyeniya".

Rezervnaya ravnopravnoe vydaniye. 1 kontroll. Rachev, Ye.P. [Some Problems in the Manufacturing Processes of Heavy Machinery. Pt. 4: Metal Cutting and Quality Control of Parts] Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 173 p. [Series: Itsa; 99.]

2,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Gouzardzhevnyy komitet Sovetskogo Sotsialisticheskogo Soyuza po avtomatike i mehanostroyeniyu. "Central'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mehanostroyeniya".

Ed.: Ye.P. Ushakov. Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Managing Ed. for Literature on Heavy Machine Building: S.M. Gol'dstein, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: G.M. Scholzov; Tech. Ed.: Z.I. Chernova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel in heavy-machinery plants and for scientific workers in factory laboratories and research institutes.

Card 1/4

CONTENTS: The book contains a summary of work conducted by the personnel of Central'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mehanostroyeniya in the field of mechanical machining and quality control of parts. Included is a discussion on the correct combination of design, feed, and speed in cutting with maximum efficiency of the machine tool. Also considered are the development of machining methods in rough and semi-finishing production, and the application of measuring devices for raw material and measurement of small thicknesses. No personalities are mentioned. References follow some of the chapters.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword

PART I. WORKING UP METALS BY CUTTING

- Ch. I. Some Results of [Research] Work in the Field of Mechanics of the Metal-Cutting Process [Zverev, N.N., Doctor of Technical Sciences]
- Ch. II. Development of Efficient Cutting Techniques, and Methods of Improving the Operability of Machine Tools in Heavy-Machinery Plants [Zverev, N.N., S.I. Vashil'yev and L.F. Kurnea, Candidates of Technical Sciences; A.D. Verzhbitskay and G.G. Orlyagin, Engineers, Card 2/4]
- Ch. III. The Developmental Search for New Tool Materials [Zverev, N.N. and V.I. Lomakin, Doctor of Technical Sciences; M.K. Kuchma and C.M. Bogolyubov, Candidates of Technical Sciences; V.Tu. Katsenelenbaum, Refresher]
- Ch. IV. New Designs of Cutting Tools for the Heavy-Machinery Industry, [Zverev, N.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences; A.D. Verzhbitskay, F.P. Fedorov, A.P. Chernov, Engineers, Card 3/4]
- Ch. V. Basic Trends and Some Results of Investigations of the Machined Surface Layer [Zverev, N.N., M. Fedorov, Engineers, Card 4/4]
- Ch. VI. Some Results of Work on the Improvement of Manufacturing Processes in the Heavy-Machinery Industry [Zverev, A.I., M.S. Dzida, Candidates of Technical Sciences; Ye.I. Mikhaylovich, B.K. Krasavitsin, Candidates of Technical Sciences]

PART II. QUALITY CONTROL OF PARTS

- Ch. I. Magnetic Flaw Detection in Stripping for Quality of Metal [Verzhbitskay, N.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Card 5/4]
- Ch. II. Ultrasonic Flaw Detection and Measurement of [Metal] Thickness of Products [Verzhbitskay, I.M., Engineer, Card 6/4]

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
154

1980-12-12
A. A.

AUTHORS: Isayev, A. I. and V. N. Slobodkin. USSR, Moscow, Russia.
N. A., Eng. 1981

TITLE: Investigation of the influence of the quality of the grinding of
the cutting tool.

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, No. 10, 1981, p. 70-73.

TEXT: The article presents the results of an investigation of the influence of the quality of workpiece surface preparation on the quality of the grinding of the cutting tools used in tire tread plant. It is shown that the quality of the workpiece surface preparation has a significant influence on the quality of the grinding of the cutting tools. Experiments with three types of grinding (diamond, abrasive, and electrochemical) were conducted on blades of standard and high-quality grades. The quality of the workpiece surface preparation of 700-MGCT (carbide-tipped) cutting tools was determined by the method of surface finish of the workpiece. Grinding of the cutting tools was carried out with diamond abrasives practically did not affect the quality of the workpiece surface preparation. The cutting tools were prepared for further use by the methods of abrasive and electrochemical grinding. The samples of the workpiece surface preparation were taken before and after the grinding and utilized for the investigation of the quality of the grinding.

Card 1/3

Investigation of the cause of damage to the turbine blades.

low work rates and a high rate of heat generation. The surface layer was machined with a carbide tool at a rate of 1.5 in/min. (38 mm/min.) and a feed of 0.005 in/in (0.13 mm/mm). The MIM-3 (MIM-3) material has a low yield strength and high ductility. The plastic deformation of the material is due to the large plastic grains at the surface. The plastic grains are elongated, with the elongation in one direction. The elongation is due to the high temperature. Polishing values of 0.0001 in/in (0.0025 mm/mm) were obtained on the very surface. No significant change in surface finish was noted for surfaces machined at 0.001 in/in (0.025 mm/mm), permitting digging of the surface. The material can withstand bending with 0.001 in/in (0.025 mm/mm) deflection under a load of turbine gas, up to 1,750 °F (950 °C). The material has a surface finish class 6 (7+) and the high yield strength of 110,000 psi (760 kg/mm²) and machining stress of 150,000 psi (1,040 kg/mm²) at a cutting speed of 1,000 ft/min (305 m/min). Mechanical properties were found to be good up to 1,000 °F (540 °C). GFTY-890 (GFTY-890) is a high temperature alloy developed for use in a turbine, with work temperatures up to 1,500 °F (820 °C).

Card 2/3

3/122/60/000/001/013/013
A1E1/A1C

Investigation of the surface finish ...

actual gas turbine service: the blade temperature in critical section 750°, rotor velocity 7,000 rpm, gas flow speed over the blades work portion 250-300 m/sec. Strength of blades with turned and milled class 6 finish was not below the strength of blades with ground and polished class 8 and 9 surface. The changing surface finish was watched during strength tests, with a NY-2 (PCh-2) profilometer, i.e., tests were interrupted for measurements. Generally, the surface smoothness deteriorated fastest from the highest finish. The conclusion was made that machining of blade work surface to finish class higher than 6th has no sense. There are 7 figures and 3 tables.

Card 3/3

67816

~~24(8)~~ 24.5200

SOV/143-66-1-16/21

AUTHOR: Morozov, N.A., EngineerTITLE: The Use of a Non-Uniformity Coefficient of Temperature Distribution for an Approximate Solution to Cooling and Heating Problems

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh chislennykh svedeniy: Energetika, 1960, br 1, pp 116 - 121 (USSR)

ABSTRACT
The article describes three groups of procedures for approximate calculations. The first group includes processes for which two extreme values of the criterion Ψ may be found and the correctness of the solution evaluated accordingly. To this group belong countercurrent cooling and heating of pipes. The second group includes processes for which the extreme values cannot be found, but which may be verified according to available theoretical solutions, as in solving an asymmetric problem. The third group of solutions may be obtained by the juxtaposition of the criterion

Card 1/4.

67816

J. V. + 1-100-1-10/11

The Use of a Non-Uniformity Coefficient of Temperature Distribution for an Approximate Solution to Cooling and Heating Problems

obtained for the stage of regular conditions and the same criterion from the heat-conductivity theory, as shown in example 4. The formula for the time taken to cool to reach a given mean temperature throughout its thickness is derived from Fourier's equations

$$\frac{\partial t}{\partial \tau} = \alpha \left(\frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial z^2} \right) \quad (1)$$

where t is the temperature; τ - time; α - coefficient of heat conductivity. Reference is made to the work of G.P. Ivantsov [Ref. 7]. Five examples of calculations are given, the last equation being

Card 2/4

67816

SCV/1-3-13-1-10/81

The Use of a Non-Uniformity Coefficient of Temperature Distribution for an Approximate Solution to Cooling and Heating Problems

$$\psi_{up} = \frac{\psi_1}{\psi_2} \psi_p$$

Card 3/4

67816

SCV/145-60-1-16/21

The Use of a Non-Uniformity Coefficient of Temperature Distribution
for an Approximate Solution to Cooling and Heating Problems

where Ψ_{up} is the criterion for the degree of non-uniformity of a complex body in an irregular stage; Ψ_p - the same in a regular stage; Ψ_1 - the same in an irregular stage of a simple body; Ψ_2 - the same in a regular stage of a simple body. There is 1 nomogram, 1 diagram and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
tekhnologii i masinostroyeniya (Central Scientific Research Institute for Technology and Machine Construction)

SUBMITTED: July 9, 1959

Card 4/4

S/114/60/000/012/002/009
E194/E484

26.2122

AUTHORS: Isayev, A.I., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor
Morozov, N A., Engineer

TITLE: Tests on Gas Turbine Blades With Various Classes of
Surface Finish

PERIODICAL: Energomashinostroyeniye. 1960 No.12, pp.30-32

TEXT: Blades were tested at TsNIITMASH on an experimental gas turbine type ДГТУ-850 (EGTU-850) which is an active stage of a gas turbine. The operating conditions of 800 to 850°C are close to actual operating conditions in industrial and transport gas turbines. The turbine rotor is overhung and the disc has 32 slots in which were installed 16 test and 16 ballast blades of which 8 served to measure the metal temperature by means of thermocouples. The shape and size of the blades, made of heat resisting alloy М-765 (EI-765) are shown in Fig.1. The gas used in the turbine was a mixture of the combustion products of diesel fuel grade ДТ (DT) and air, the gas temperature at the nozzles was 800°C. The blades were tested with a temperature in the dangerous section of 750°C, the rated speed of the rotor

VC

Card 1/5

S/114/60/000/012/002/009
E194/E484

Tests on Gas Turbine Blades With Various Classes of Surface Finish

was 7000 rpm. The gas flowed over the working surfaces of the blades at a speed of 250 to 300 m/sec. In order to avoid bending stresses, special precautions were taken to install the blades radially. Five groups of blades were tested with different classes of surface finish according to standard ГОСТ 2789-51 (GOST 2789-51) the first group was turned to a surface finish of class 6 the second was milled to a surface finish of class 6 the third was ground to a surface finish of class 6 the fourth was ground to a surface finish of class 8; the fifth group was polished to a surface finish of class 9. Three blades of each group were used plus an extra blade of group i. The blade temperature and stress conditions were checked automatically and during the tests the deviation of blade temperature did not exceed $\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$. The speed was maintained constant at 7000 rpm ± 50 rpm. Of the 16 blades tested 12 were run to failure, that is until cracks occurred. Table 2 gives results of strength tests on the blades from which it will be seen that blade No 7 with class 8 ground finish failed first and blade No. 27 with polished class 9 finish

Card 2/5

S/114/60/000/012/002/009
E194/E484

Tests on Gas Turbine Blades With Various Classes of Surface Finish

failed second. It is concluded that the strength of blades with class 6 finish is not less than that of blades with higher class of finish. Finishing the blades by turning, milling or grinding makes no difference to the strength under the conditions of the test. The cracked blades were submitted to metallographic examination to establish whether the cracks arise on grain boundaries or in the body of grains at places of shear formed by mechanical working. Typical photographs of microstructure are shown in Fig. 3 and 4 and it is concluded that in blades operating in a gas turbine at 760°C, cracks leading to failure originate only on the grain boundaries and that cracks develop within the body of the blade only along grain boundaries. Shear that may occur in the surface layers during machining did not lead to crack formation. Previous work by other authors has shown that in service, turbine blades lose their high initial surface finish. In a previous article by the same authors, published in Energomashinostroyeniye, 1969, No.5, it was shown that in tests with gas and ash particles after 40 hours the blade surface

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S/114/60/000/012/002/009
E194/E484

Tests on Gas Turbine Blades With Various Classes of Surface Finish

becomes of class 6 finish and with clean gas after 140 hours. However, hitherto no special observations have been made of changes in surface finish of actual blades installed in gas turbines. Accordingly, the changes in surface finish were observed in the present tests and the results are given in Table 3. It is found that blades which are initially finished to class 6 maintain their initial finish for 300 hours after which there is a small deterioration in surface finish. In blades ground to class 8 finish the deterioration in surface finish commences from the first few hours of operation and is most intensive after 100 hours operation. In polished blades with class 9 finish in the first few hours of operation there is intensive deterioration of the surface finish. Thus the results obtained in the previous work are fully confirmed. It is concluded that the rate of deterioration of surface finish is greater the higher the initial surface finish. There is no point in improving the surface finish above class 6. Polished blades have lower resistance to erosion than blades finished by turning or milling. Accordingly.

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it should be possible without loss, greatly to simplify the manufacture of turbine blading. There are 4 figures, 3 tables and 4 Soviet references.

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MOROZOV, N. A., Cand. Tech. Sci. (diss) "Experimental and Theoretical Investigation of Accelerated Cooling of Some Types of Rolled Metal Products," Moscow, 1981, 17 pp. (Moscow Bauman Higher Tech. School) 200 copies (KL Supp 1--81, 271).

MOROZOV, N. A.

"Some regularities of Cooling Process Under the Conditions
of High Temperatures and Motion of a Vibration Detail."

Report submitted for the Conference on Heat and Mass Transfer,
Minsk, BSSR, June 1961.

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26-2122

AUTHORS: Isayev, A.I., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor
and Morozov, N.A., Engineer

TITLE: The effect of machining on the operational properties of
gas turbine blades

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya. [Trudy] v. 102. 1961.
Issledovaniye tekhnologicheskikh protsessov v tsanchele
mashinostroyeniya, 45-57.

TEXT: Turbine blades of EI765 (EI765) alloy with different surface finish
were tested to reveal the effect of turning, milling, grinding and polishing
on different classes of finish. The EI765 alloy is suitable for stationary
and transport gas turbines. Tests were conducted on an EITY-850 (EGTU-850)
experimental turbine, with a rotor speed of 7000 rpm, under conditions similar
to the service conditions of industrial and transport gas turbines. The
temperature in the critical blade section was maintained at 110°C. A drawing
is shown in a drawing (Fig.1). Details of experimental techniques are given

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